nuisances and other minor offences. The cost of the department was about Rs. 10,61,000 against Rs. 10,84,000 in 1914-15.

Military.

26. The strength of the Cavalry and Infantry regiments and the Imperial Service Transport Corps at the end of the year 1915-16 was 1,300, 1,773 and 547, respectively, including officers and men. The work of the department was particularly heavy during the year in connection with the equipment of the forces for active service.

Medical and Public Health Departments.

27. The number of medical institutions working at the end of the year was 165. Three semi-itinerant dispensaries were started in the Shimoga District and one itinerant dispensary in the Hassan District. The question of reorganising the Sanitary Department is receiving close attention and Government hope to arrive at a final decision very soon.

6.—Progress, Moral and Material.

Work of Government Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The Mysore University.

28. I observed in my Address last year that steps were being taken to prepare a working scheme for the Mysore University. The scheme has since been considered and adopted and the University has started work from 1st July 1916. The construction of the necessary buildings and the requisite equipment are receiving attention. University entrance classes have been started under the scheme in the Government High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur, and, as soon as circumstances permit, it is proposed to start similar classes in the High School at Shimoga and the Maharani's College, Mysore.

Educational Statistics.

29. The number of public institutions in the State increased from 4,278 to 5,436 during the year and their strength from 191,132 to 214,597 or by 23,265. The increase in strength occurred in almost all grades of schools, and particularly in primary schools, and was due to the large number of grant-in-aid, village indigenous and

adult schools started during the year. The number of private schools was 1,822 and their strength 24,715. The total number of private and public institutions taken together was thus 7,258 with an attendance of 239,112 pupils as against 6,137 schools with 217,997 pupils at the close of the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 198,077 were boys and 41,035 girls. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school age increased from 41·7 to 45·8 and that of the girls at school to the female population of school age from 8·9 to 9·7. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction taken together to the total population of school age rose from 25·5 to 27·9. Classifying the pupils according to the several grades of education, there were 206,179 under primary, 26,371 under secondary, 934 under collegiate and 5,628 under special instruction.

Primary Education.

30. Excluding 30 new schools sanctioned in connection with compulsory education, about 1,100 new primary schools were started during the year. The repair of village school buildings received special attention.

Compulsory Education.

31. The compulsory education scheme was brought into operation in 12 new centres during the year, making up a total of 27 compulsory centres. Thirty new schools have been started in this area and about 3,600 boys of the compulsory age were induced to attend school. Comparatively little compulsion was used, notices of warning being served only in 82 cases where parents had failed to send their boys to school. Considering the eager desire for education evinced by the people and the number of applications received for the introduction of compulsory education, the scheme bids fair to be a success, its expansion being limited only by the rapidity with which the necessary funds and supply of teachers could be made available. Sanction has been given to the extension of the scheme to 41 new centres during the current year.

Commercial Education.

32. Advanced classes in commercial subjects were opened in the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and evening classes in commercial subjects were held in Chikpet, Bangalore City, for the benefit of men engaged in business. His Highness' Government have recently sanctioned the opening of commercial classes in four other taluk head quarter stations.

Technical and Industrial Education.

33. The opening of new Government industrial schools at all district head quarters except Mysore and Bangalore which have high grade institutions, was sanc-

tioned during the year and preparations are well in hand for starting the schools. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore, were further developed. The engineering section of the former was reorganised and the courses of study were revised on the model of the Upper Subordinate classes of the Madras Engineering College.

34. Two additional district normal schools were started at Bangalore and Chitaldrug. *Normal Training.*

35. A donation of two lakhs and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 have been sanctioned for the Hindu University at Benares of which His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor. *Miscellaneous.*

Department of Agriculture.

36. The more important features of the work done by the department during the year were the demonstration of improved methods and implements on lands belonging to raiyats, the distribution of large quantities of oil-cake as manure for sugar cane, and the supply of several good varieties of sugar cane and ragi seed. A scheme for imparting rural agricultural education in different centres throughout the State has been sanctioned and the details are under the consideration of Government.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

37. Though the activities of the department were hampered by the difficulty in obtaining machinery and plant on account of the war, a fair amount of work has been turned out. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.I.E., Director of the Department, a sandalwood oil factory was established at Bangalore during the year. It is working successfully and it is proposed to establish a larger factory at Mysore. The experiments in connection with the manufacture of soap were continued and the purchase of a plant to manufacture the article on a commercial scale has been ordered. A steam heating plant for making jaggery has been installed at Agaram.

The schemes under consideration include, among others, the opening of a cotton mill at Mysore and a small woollen mill in the Tumkur District, the preparation of charcoal by wood distillation and the establishment of an industrial workshop.